Business Notices.

SINGER'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINE FOR ALL MARUFACTURING PURPOSES.—To ascertain the immense amperiority of Singer's machines, it is only necessary to inquire of only manufacturer or mechanic who uses one. Send for a copy of Singer & Co.'s Gasette, which will be supplied gratis. It gives all information on the subject. I. M. Sixgen & Co., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

CAUTION .- I am informed that my patent of lept. 10 1846, for hereovement in Szwing Machines is extensively infringed, and especially in this city and vicinity. This is to notify all such persons to desist from further infringement without delay, or they will be dealt with according to law.

E. Howe, Jr., No. 47 Broome etc., N. Y.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
Let the Best and Cheapest Article for Dressing.
Beautifying, Cleaning, Corling,
Preserving and Restoring the Hair.
s, try th. For sale by all Drugglets and Porfumera.

\$4 50 PER TUN, DELIVERED .- Discharging this day, a boat lead of grauine Locuer Mountain Coat, stove and ag sizes, which will be sold to cash bayers delivered in good trader, at the above low price. Apply at Taushow's, Nos. 14 Wallet, 26 Cherry, and 165 East 14th sts.

DID YOU EVER SMELL A GHOST ? Try a close Ice Chest, after three weeks' use, and your nosirils ASSAILED BY A CROWD OF GROSTS

of estables, vapors of extilice visibility. PRESIDERATOR
18 700 COLD TO HOLD THEM,
and drives them out of its chimney.
READMAILE, HENGE & CO'4.
Minnierturers, No. 386 Broadway.

DR. S. B. SMITH'S MAGNETIC SALVE a warranted superior to anything known for Old Ulcers, scrottle, Sair Rheims, Burns, Enviselas, Sare Eyes, &c. For saie by Dr. S. B. Savrin, No. 522 Carol st.; by Gouln, intioner, Tribure Buildings, and by Drungiata.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE-WIGS AND TOUPERS. Largest stock in the world.—This celebrated establishment is at 10, 250 Broadway. Twelve private rooms appressly for the application of his famous Hatz Dyz, the best extant. BATCHELOW'S Wiss and Tourness have improvements over all others; this is the early piace where these things are properly understood and made.

New Dork Daily Tribune

TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1858.

To ADVERTISERS .- A limited number of advertise ments are taken in THE WEEKLY TO BUSE at the rate of \$1 a line. This paper circulates among the active and enterprising farmers, manufacturers and merchants throughout the Union to the extent of nearly 175,000 copies every week, thus affording an unequaled mediam for advertising. Advertisements for this week's issue should be handed in to-day or early to-morrow.

The Tribune for California

Will be ready at 10 o'clock this morning. will contain the Money and Market Reports, Marriages and Deaths, and all the latest important Foreign and Domestic News since the sailing of the last steamer. Star of the West leaves to-day at 2 o'clock the Mails close at 1 o'clock. Single copies in wrappers ready for mailing for sale at the counter.

The De Riviere-Blount scandal opened yesterday with proofs of perjury against John Huncke, the landlord of the Napoleon Hotel at Hoboken, and showing the complicity of Philip H. Mulford, the counsel of De Riviere, in the plot. The perjury consists in Huncke's swearing in his return to the writ that he did not know with whom Miss Blount left Hoboken, nor where she had gone, the return being prepared by Mr. Mulford. The testimony was that Miss Blount left Hoboken in a carriage with Huncke and Mulford, and was conveyed by them to Elizabethtown, where Mr. Mulford and Miss Blount took the care for Gloucester, N. J.

The Albany Atlas courts a discussion with us on Popular Sovereignty and Slavery in the Territories. It shall be indulged. We will state our views as succinctly as possible.

I. We deny that to enslave men and women and make them wear out their lives in enforced urpaid labor for others, is within the rightful competency of civil government. We further deny that any power to establish or legalize Human Slavery in the Federal Territories is among those conferred by the Federal Constitution on Congress, or the Government, or the Territorial authorities or people. We preclude, therefore, all question of he right of Congress to prohibit Slavery in the Territories, by denying and demanding chapter and verse for the authority of anybody to plant it there. Slavery is a notorious, admitted violation of natural right. It can only exist by virtue of super or force. Nobedy imagines that the slaves of any state are under any moral obligation to remain in playery if they see a way open before them wherebylthey can uphold Slavery would hesitate to embrace such an exportabilty if he were a slave. We hold, then, that in the Territories of the United States, under our Federal Constitution, there never was and never can be a person rightfully held in Slavery, and that ary person so held ought to be discharged on habeas corpus by the first Judge before whom he can pro cure a hearing of his prayer for liberty.

II. But, since persons have nevertheless been held in slavery in certain of the Federal Territories. we held it the daty of the Federal Government to provide expressly against this great wrong by the passage of a declaratory statute, making it expressly the duty of its Territorial judges to deliver all persons who may at any time be held in slavery. And if Congress should neglect this duty, we hold it incumbent on the Territorial Leg'slature to perform it. In short, we hold it the imperative duty of Government (using the term in its widest sense) to protect every human being in the enjoyment of his liberty and of the fair proceeds of his own industry, just as it is bound to protect every one in the enjoyment of his rightful property and every woman against insult and violation.

III. What we maintain then, is the right and duty of Government to "establish justice," not injustice-to "secure the blessings of Liberty," not diffuse and maintain the curses of Slavery. Government may rightfully punish Murder or Arson; it caunct rightfully proffer legal impunity to eitherand so with regard to Slavery.

IV. The Atlas says of the anti-Nebraska men: "They sought to retain this Slavery question | with reference to the Territories] within the control of the General Government, instead of turning it over effect-ually and finally to the local organizations."

Now all we ask of the General Government is that it shall protect every person in the Territories in the enjoyment of their "inalienable rights schile they shall remain Territories (that is, dependencies) of the aforesaid Government. When these Territories shall have become Sovereignties-that is. States-the Federal Government's responsibility in the premises will of course have ceased.

IV. But it is not true that the Nebraska bill, or any other act of The Atlas's party, has turned this Slavery question "over, effectually and finally to "the local [that is, the Territorial] organiza-"tions." This has indeed been pretended, but the contrary has been done. The Cincianati Platform [into which President Buchanan has resolved himself] expressly affirms "the non-interference of "Congress with Slavery in the Territories er in " the District of Columbia," [mark the ominous conjunction '] and proceeds to affirm as " the Democratic principle," "the admission of new States " with or without domestic Slavery, as they may " elect," and to " recognize the right of the People of all the Territories, including Kaness and Nebras-. ks. . . whenever the number of their inhab-

itants justifies it, to form a Constitution, with or without domestic Slavery, and be admitted," Ac. de.

-Here is the right recognized of a State to exclude or forbid Slavery; but where in the Democratic platform or the Democratic practice do we discover the right of a Territory to do so? Note how cautiously but clearly this right is ignored in Buchanan's Inaugural also.

V. We hold, therefore, that The Atlas willfully deceiving its readers as to the position of the leaders and conscience keepers of its partythat these bave expressly condemned and repudiated the application of the principle of Popular Sovereingty to the Territories, and restricted its application to States alone; so that the old Nebraska question, "Why shou'd not citizens of the United States, who may have removed into the Territories, have the same power over the subject of Slavery that they undoubtedly possessed while they resided in the States?" is now turned against the position of the Democratic party. It is that party which now denies to the citizens of a Territory all power over the existence of Slavery in their midst; while we contend that they have power to terminate and forbid it-in short. all the power that citizens of States rightfully have. The only difference is that the whole country. through Congress, exercises a revisory power over the legislation of Territories, while there is no such power te revise the legislation of States.

VI. The Atlas assert that the Republicans in Congress, by supporting the Crittenden amendment to the Lecompton bill, "affirmatively sanctioned and adopted it"-that is, the dectrine of "Popular Sovereignty" with regard to the Territories. This is precisely what they took care to guard against by unanimously supporting Mr. Giddings's proposition that the Lecompton bill be rejected outright, which was defeated by 137 to 95. Thus overruled, the Republicans had no choice but to support the Crittenden-Montgomery substitute or let the Lecomoton abomination be carried, through the votes of those who ultimately passed the English bill.

VII. What the Republicans did declare, by supporting the Crittenden-Montgomery amendment, was their wish that the People of Kansas should not have the Lecompton Slave Constitution forced upon them in defiance of their all but unanimous abhorrence and protest, but that they should have a chance to rote it down. That is exactly what the Crittenden amendment amounted to, and for that reason the Republicans supported it-not as all they could wish, but the best they could get. The Atlas thoroughly understands this-why attempt to pervert it?

In the famous Ostend manifesto (said to have been drawn up by Mr. Buchanan, now President of the United States, at all events signed by him), we find the following emphatic sentence: "We should "be recreant to our duty, be unworthy of our gal-"lant forefathers, and commit base treason against our posterity, should we permit Cuba to be Afri-'canized and become a second St. Domingo." The Africanization of St. Domingo was brought about by means of the African slave-trade, which, stimulated by the extension of the sugar cultivation, was kept up in full vigor down to the very day that the revolt of the slaves commenced. It can only be by a similar process that Cuba can ever be Africanized. There is not the least danger of any invasion of Cubs from Africa. If the island is to pass like St. Domingo, from the hands of the whites into those of the blacks it can only occur through the accumulation in it of a great preponderancy of Africans by means of the African slave-trade.

If Mr. Buchanan really desires to prevent the Africanization of Cubs, the means is very simple. Let the Africans be kept out of it, a thing fully within the power of the United States to accomplish without giving any offense to our neighbors, or exciting their jealousy; without any risk of a war either with Spain or anybody else, and at a cost very far short of the absurdly extravagant price at which it has been proposed to purchase Cuba of Spain. The process of the Africanization of Cuba by keping up a perpetual influx of slaves on under the Amer can flag, which alone furnishes any security to the vessels engaged in it against capture by British cruisers. Let Mr. Buchanan interfere peremptorily and decisively to put a stop to the use of American built vessels, American registers and papers, American masters and the American flag for the purposes of this traffic, and the Africanization of Cuba will be effectually and forever put a stop to. Nor would any considerable number of vessels or large show of force be required for this purpose. The scoundrels employed in this business, whether American or foreign, proceed at present in the perfect corfidence that the American Government winks at and secretly favors them. Let the President issue a proclamation declaring his resolution to put a stop to this abuse, and let him back up this proclamation by placing a few cruisers on the coast of Cuba for this express purpose, and the moment the slave traders become convinced that our Government was in earnest in the matter, they would drop the practice of skulking under the American flag, and would be driven to the last resource, that of sailing under no flag at all.

And there are special reasons why Mr. Buchanson should act now in this matter. Vigorous and efficient action on our part will not merely shield us from the charge to which our recent diplomatic correspondence with England leaves us exposed, of a disposition to put obstacles in the way of the abolition of the slave-trade; it will in all probability secure us the honor and pleasure of being in at the death, and of putting a final stop to that disgraceful traffic in the placing of which under the ban of the law, having ourselves been exposed to the danger of Africanization, we took the lead fifty years

That traffic at this moment, in spite of all the recent efforts at its revival, here and elsewhere, is more restricted, more hazardous and less profitable than it ever was before. The only remaining market for African slaves is Cuba: the only ports of outfit for slavers are in Cuba and the United States. Even in Cuba the landing of slaves is illegal, and they are liable to seizure, not only by British cruisers as they approach the coast, but by Spanish officials after they are landed. It is true that seizures of this latter sort are seldom made, but they are only avoided by the payment of very heavy bribes to the Spanish officials, adding greatly to the cost even of successful enterprises. Nor is this extra cost confined merely to the landing of the slaves. It characterizes the whole business from beginning to end. In addition to the market value of the ships, and supplies purchased and the wages paid, large sums have to be disbursed in the shape of hush money. And, after all these heavy expenses have been incurred, it is calculated that, of late years, at of breadstuffs that go from this country to Great

eruisers, and have thus turned out a total loss to the adventurers.

For four or five years past the importation of siaves into Cuba has been greatly stimulated by the high price of sugar. That high price, occasioned by accidental circumstances, has already greatly declined. There is every reason to anticipate that, in accordance with those periodical fluctuations to which the markets for colonial produce have ever been subject, things may now revert back to the position in which they stood ten or twelve years since, when the importation of slaves into Cuba simost ceased, merely from want of demand. Blows struck at the trade at such a moment will tell effectually. What greater or more permanent glory could Mr. Buchanan crave for his Administration than that of having put a final stop to the elave-trade ! It would be a glory peculiarly appropriate to a Pennsylvanian President.

Alas for the instability of all human greatness every week finds in its small way its Belisarius or its Bolingbroke. Not Napoleon on the morning after Waterloo, not Palmerston after advising Cardwell to withdraw his Derby-destruction resolutions, not Gen. Walbridge when rejected by the enlightened primaries of his district, presented a more melancholy picture of fallen fortune than does Captain De Riviere to-day. But two days since the star of scandal; now, scarce even a Sunday print to do him a paragraph. We should not be surprised. irdeed, to hear that that humane and vigilant officer, McDonnell, one of these days found the great Zouave seated, like another Cains Marius, on a stone near Hoboken, cast forth by some rural Burcke for non-payment of one of those small board bills-those miserable musketces, to which

the highest mortality is subject.

The fact of it is, the agony of interest was too protracted. The star of De Riviere is set, and the Murusga meteor is for the moment in the ascendant. The Union and New-York Clubs, usually dull and desolate at this sens n, were on Saturday and yesterday all alive and bristling. For, though the gossips had had the whole affair before in brilliant bits, it came, when presented in its charming completeness, as quite a new sensation.

The story is philosophy teaching by example, and Mr. Murusga, conscious, doubtless, of the fleeting character of his present greatness, seems determined to improve each shining hour. In another column he presents a series of "documents relating to that affair," which evidently are intended as a reply to an emanation from Mr. Corcoran, and published in The Union a few days before. Both gentlemen have thus boldly leaped into the ring and asked for public judgment. So far, Mr. Corcoran appears to us fully entitled to that sympathy and sustainment which he claims. Though the kernel of the quarrel is concealed in the statement he has published, from a delicacy which in a father is not only excusable, but even to be liked, it is otherwise frank and full. Whatever be these other foibles with which we have playfully disported, he has displayed in this instance both promptitude and courage. No American gentleman can be censured for not designing to see his child united to one, be he ever so high a Hidalgo, whose habits, language and character are alien to here; still less when that child is an only one, and carries father's undivided love. Nor can we see aught in Mr. Murusga's subsequent conduct calculated to remove, but rather much to increase this natural prejudice. If Mr. Corcoran acted in one or two iestances somewhat botly and bastily, the circumstances, to some extent, offer his justification.

On the contrary, when we come to Mr. Muruage's documents relating to that affair," we find ourselves at once on the Banks. All is dark as one of his ewn Spanish promontories in a fog. "Certain 'proofs," mysterious "detaits," comprising "irrefutable written evidence." are hinted at, but nothing is presented which the public hard, ever esger for justice, can grasp. Is it true that Mr. Muruses sent a hostile message to the father of the lady whom, without the knowledge or consent of that father, he wooed? Is it true that after sending that message he discutitled himself, even by the sc-called laws of honor, to satisfaction by enterlenged? Is it true that subsequently, under an assumed name, the adoption of which in itself implies a certain consciousness of ill doing, Mr. Murusga dogged the steps and invaded the privacy of Mr. Corcoran? When these trifling matters are explained, the public may be inclined to reverse its present decision. Resourse to rowdy epithets is the refuge of every discovered scoundrel; and the public have yet to learn that when a gentleman is discovered in acts at the best most unbecoming, it is simply necessary to fling down ascented glove and cry "Shoot" to wipe out the stain, and brand the discoverer as a ruffian and a coward." We know not whether Mr. Murusga is still enjoying the Summer in the cilded saloons of the Gilmore House, but we would recommend to his brother diplomats, who have to some extent, adopted his cause, to unite with Messrs. Slidell and Bright in pressing on his Government a somewhat protracted continuance of that corgé of which he so valiantly availed himself to hurl, from Baltimore, a mortal insult "to his

While we cannot presume to exercise much influence over the action of the diplomatic corps, we recognize, in the signature of one of Mr. Muruaga's seconds, a name to which we have some right to appeal. We have a right to be solicitous for the nor and good name of the children of our State. While foreign attachés come and go and change with every phase of foreign politics, our own old families remain, and of their escutchess we should be careful. Will not Mr. Sam Ward, one of the undersigned in this affair, and consequently responsible for the acts of Mr. Murusga, deem it due to his own position to come forward with that ingenuous frankness which is his characteristic and throw some light upon this very unpleasant and clumsily conducted affair ?

Ireland is at last to have a steamship line. An island containing a population of six or seven million people, an integral part of the British Empire, some hundred miles nearer our shores than any other portion of Europe, sending us tens of thousands of emigrants annually, and yet no determined, successful plan for connecting it by steam with this country has ever been made. At least eight tenths of the enterprising, the moving, the adventurous and the emigrating classes in Great Britain, who seek the shores of America for a residence, come from Ireland; and yet Ireland has never had a line of steamers. Since steamstips have run to Bremen Hamburg and Havre, a large proportion of German travelers and emigrante have crossed the Atlantic by steam instead of sail. Of the millions of bushel least two out of every three vessels employed in Britain, a large portion goes to Ireland; and that this business have been captured by the British by the circuitous route of St. George's Chan-

pel, the Irish Sea, the river Mersey, Liverpool, and then a transhipment, the Irish Sea again, and Dublin, Cork, Waterford, or Galway. Here are live men, women and children in one direction, and grain in the other. The men, women and children, on sailing vessels, confined in ill-ventilated emigrant ships, living on scanty fare, and condemned to a voyage of seldom less than a month, and often sixty or seventy days, meet sickness, suffering, hardship, and often death itself, while, for one or two pounds sterling more, they can come in eight, ten, or twelve days, in a roomy, comfortable steamer. Grain, particularly Indian corn, in a long voyage, in a sailing vessel, often heats and spoils. Then, looking at the large number of American, Erglish and Irish ladies and gentlemen who cross the Atlantic and who would be giad to see something of the "Green Isle of the Ocean," is there a doubt that a good line of steamers, well managed, will get a large amount of patronage? Every Irishman, in the old country as well as here, must be impelled by interest, both in his native land and in his countrymen, to use his influence in sending freight and passengers by this line. We understand that Mr. John Orrell Lever and his associates, the projectors of this line, are English gentlemen of large capital, perseverance and energy, and acquainted with the business of rupping ocean steamships. The number of steamers will be from five to seven, and the vessels purchased and promised for the line are paddle-wheel steamers of the first class. The Indian Empire, which arrived here from Galway on the 5th of July, and which returns on Friday the 23d, had the misfortune to break a piston, and in this crippled condition made from seven to ten knots an hour. The time in which this vessel is expected to run from New-York to Galway is ten days to ten and a helf. It is not one of the swiftest steamers afloat-though it has crossed the Atlantic in eleven deys and a half-but the next ship, the American Empire, which is advertised to leave Galway on the 27th inst., is said to be one of the fastest steamers ever launched. She has run a little over two years, and, on a voyage to the Cape of Good Hope, made from 14 to 16 knots an hour. The owners are willing to rest their reputation for sagacity and good mangement on the performance of this steamer, and the Indian Empire is described as one of the staunchest and most seaworthy vessels ever

rup, with a splendid pair of engines. We believe a mail contract is anticipated (and as good as obtained already) by Mr. Lever and his associates. It is undecided, as yet, whether all, or only a part, of the steamers of this line shall come to New-York. Philadelphia, Boston, and Portland. are already competing for the honor and profit of having a portion of these steamships. New-York certainly possesses the first advantages for a steamship line to Ireland, and we hear that it is the intention to have a weekly line from Galway, one half-or a fortnightly service-only, to New-York, and the balance probably to Boston or Portland, or divided between the two. Portland occupies a position here somewhat akin to that of Southampton in England. Southampton fifteen years ago was fourth-rate town, but by its unrivaled position, it has now the largest number of sea-going steamers of any port in the world. The "P. and O." (Peninsular and Oriental) have a fleet of nearly fifty steamers; the Royal Mail, having the West India traffic-these, with the Vanderbilt, and the Hamburg and Bremen lines, make up over one hundred steemships that run constantly to this one port. Portland, at the foot of the Grand Trunk Railway, is the most eligible locality for landing passengers for all parts of Canada. Like Southampton, it has not a large trade of itself, but it is a point through which there must flow an extensive traffic,

particularly in emigrants and goods for Canada. Though blanks, as well as prizes, have been drawn in ocean steam commerce, we do not beheve one single company has come to a disastrous termination, whose ill-fortune could not be traced, to a great extent, to bad management. Steam commerce between America and Europe is the creation of the last twenty years. In the early stages of all great enterprises, prejects and inventiors, there are more or less unsuccessful candites. But those who come second, or fourth, or sixth in the race can, if they will, profit by the experience, the successes and the failures, of their predecessors and cotemporaries. Mr. Lever will find that his success in his great undertaking will depend largely on his selection of proper agents and servants to carry on his business; in other words, on good or ill maragement. It is very easy, because certain parties have failed to make money in Atlantic steamship commerce, to say that others run great hazards in the undertaking. Money expended in any enterprise before success is obtained, cannot be considered as lost, but an investment to build up a business. It will be borne in mind that up to 1848-ten years ago, when the keel of Mr. Collins's first ship was laid-there had never been Ten Thousand Americans abroad during any one year. Since 1850 there has never been less than Thirty Thousand American travelers crossing the Atlantic, and now the number is almost Sixty Thousand. All the good steamers, during the Spring and Summer months, have their berths all taken some days before the time of sailrg, and we heartily wish a complete success to

the Galway and New-York line of steamships. Nothing could more clearly indicate the great extent to which English society and English politics bave of late out loose from the old landmarks than the ready concurrence of the British House of Lords-almost as notorious a refuge and representative of concentrated old fogyism as our United States Senate-in the proposition to strike from the English Church service the religious commemoration of the gunpowder plot, of the martyrdom, so called, of Charles I, of the restoration of Charles II., and of the revolution of 1688.

The triumph of Protestanism over Popery, the triumph of monarchy and the Church of England over republicanism and independency, the triumph of Parliament over the Crown, severally commemorated by these four festivals, no longer occupy the thoughts or excite the feelings of the English public. Instead of being any longer regarded as matters of present and operative interest, to be kept constantly before the nation, the feeling is now to wink out of sight all reminders that any such points of difference ever existed.

The Hartford Times thinks we characterize Mr. Everett as "Washington's temb-builder" by way of repreach. Surely not. We repreach Mr. Everett, not with building Washington's tomb, but with mutilating and disfiguring his character, by leaving out the testimony borne in his letters and will to the wrong and mischief of Human Slavery. We reproach him in the spirit which said to the conservative respectabilities of an earlier day, "Ye build the tombs of the prophets, and your "fathers elew them."

THE LATEST NEWS.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

No News of the Cable.

Sr. Jone's, N. F., Mcaday, July 19, 1858. This morning the weather is fine and clear, with a westerly breeze. Nothing has been heard from the telegraph fleet, or of the steamers Kangaroo and Asia, now due off Cape Race.

St. Johns, N. F., Monday, July 19-p. m. We have as yet, no tidings of the telegraph fleet, or the steamers Asia or Kangaroo. The weather to-day has been clear and beautiful, with a westerly wind.

From Washington.

Jeseph C. G. Kennedy, esq., having been appointed by the President of the United States to carry out the act of Congress providing for the completion of the by the President of the United States to early our act of Congress providing for the completion of the urfinished work of the Seventh Census, has entered upon the performance of his duties, with an able corps of assistants, and is busily engaged in revising and or mpleting the statistics of manufactures, in order that the work may be presented to Congress at the com-

the work may be presented to Congless at the consensement of the next session.

These statistics, taken under the direction of Mr. Keanedy and nearly completed when he was displaced from other, will, when finished, present the most complete and perfect exhibit of the condition of the American mechanic arts that has ever been prepared. These details have never been published, and the interest occasioned by their appearance will not be limited to ever own country.

to our own country.
is accertained from a reliable source that about It is ascertaized from a reliable source that about two years ago treaties were made with certain Indians of Oregon and Washington Territories, including those who recently fought Col. Steptos, and which the Senate failed to ratify. This emission has had the effect of producing an impression on the minds of these Indians of the absence of good faith on the part of the Government of the United States.

Several weeks ago, when the romored defeat of Col. Steptos reached this city, the Indian Bureau promptly sent out directions to the United States Indian Agent to use all available means at his disposal for such an emergetcy, to check at once the further

such an emergency, to check at once the further spread of hostilities and to prevent the commission of

outrages upon our citizens.

Capt Longstreet has been appointed by the Freeident Psymaster of the Army in place of Dashiell, dis-Gen. Burnett, Surveyor-General of Kansas, has

made ail his appointments, and will leave for the ritery this week. The Fire at Leavenworth.

Sr. Louis, July 19, 1838.

Additional dispatches from our Leavenworth correspondent, per U.S. Express Company, to Boonville, say that the largest losses sustained by the fire are as follows: lows: over & Newland, \$20,000; insured for \$15,000 in the Etna

ford offices.

The report that a man and two boys were burned in the theater proved incorrect.

National Convention of the Sous of

Malta.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 19, 1838.

The Grand National Convention of the Sons of Malta met this morning, in the Grand Council chambers, in this city.

The Convention was temporarily organized by the

this city.

The Convention was temporarily organized by the appointment of Curtis Guild of Boston as Chairman, and S. R. Glenn of the same city as Secretary.

On metion, a Committee of one delegate from each lodge represented was appointed to select from the Convention permarent officers to preside over its deliberations, which resulted in the unanimous choice of the Hon. Henry Southers of Pennsylvania as President, and one Vice-President from each delegation.

G. W. Dilks, esq., of New-York and G. W. Wood of Philadelphia were appointed the Secretaries.

The following are the names of the Business Committee: H. Watkins of New-York, Curtis Guild of Boston, Mr. Thatcher of St. Louis, J. C. Johnson of Kentucky, and Mr. Slean of Maryland.

The Committee on Finance reported that \$74,565–42 was distributed by the various lodges in the United States, for charitable purposes, during the year 1857.

The finds in the Grand Treasurer's hands at the commercement of the present year was \$1,556–25.

The different lodges in each State are well represented, there being about 350 delegates present, and 50 more foreign ones to arrive.

The meeting adjourned at 1 p. m. until 10 a. m. tomorrow.

The Convention will be in session several days.

morrow.

The Convention will be in session several days.
The utmest harmony prevailed in its deliberations today. The hotels are rapidly filling up with visiting
members from all parts of the Union. It is estimated
there are from twelve to fifteen hundred strangers,

members, in the city.
A grand procession of the Order will take place before the adjournment of the Convention.
Great enthusiasm prevails among the Order.

The Canal Break.

Schenectary, Monday, July 19, 1858.

The repairs on the Canal break were nearly completed this morning, when the bottom gave away.

Beats may pass to-morrow night.

Postponement of the Regatta at

New Haven, Conn., Monday, July 19, 1858.

It was voted this evening, in consequence of the drowning of young Mr. Dunham, a student of Yale College, as well as a member of the Yale College, Boat Club, at Springfield on Saturday, to postpone the regatta which was to have come off in this city on Monday to a future day.

Philadelphia Stock Board. PHILADEIPHIA, Monday, July 19, 1858.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, Sul;
Reading Railroad, no sales; Morris Canal, 434; Long
Island Railroad, 11; Pennsylvania Railroad, 41;

THE CORCORAN AND MURUAGA AFFAIR.

Nzw-Yonk, July 16, 1858.

Sin: Although equally averse to scandal and no toriety, I feel compelled by the various contradictory ramors and erroneous reports in circulation respecting my difficulty with Mr. Corceran, to submit to you for publication copies of the following documents relating to that affair. The originals are in my possession.

E. DZ MURUAGA.

possession.

E. DE MURUAGA.

The undereigned waited yesterday upon Mr. Corcoran with a verbal challenge from Mr. Muruaga, and were referred by Mr. Corcorat to Mesare. Shifedl and Bright, who were compowered to set for him in the sifsir of honor pending between him and Mr. Corcorat, peremptorily declined the repeatation demanded by the undereigned, with a view to satisfy use honor of Mr. Muruaga. After announcing this cefusal, Mesare. Slidel and Bright declared that it was founded upon what they deemed sufficient reasons, they are the set of the first to be their duty to take cognizance of the same, traiting by their refutation, to obtain the satisfaction they considered due to their neighbors. The reasons set forth by Mesare. Slidel and Bright were, on the other hand, declared in their view, absolutely instituted by the understanced who adduced, in support of this sateriton, certain proofs which did not serve to prevent Mesace.

Slidel and Bright from adhering to their refusal.

M. DE BRICENO.

Washington, D. C., April 30, 1858. SAM. WARD.

Washington, D. C., April 19, 1808. SAM. WARD.

No. II.

In compliance with your verbal request made to-day, we say that yesterday you came the bearers of a verbal challenge from Mr. Muragas to Mr. Coronas—the latter gentleman having said to you the same day that we were authorized by him to receive any communication, that might be made through you by Mr. Muragas. The acceptance of the challenge was declined by us, as the friends of Mr. Cororan, to grounds which were verbally explained to you—grounds which were, in our opinion, quite conclusive, but which were not confidence so by you.

Mushington, April 30, 1808.

J. D. BRIGHT.

No. III.

Washington, April So, 1000.

To Messus, Brittano and Ward.

No. III.

The undersigned waited to day, 1st May, upon Mr. Slidell, and were assured by bim that Mr. Corcoran was fully possessed of the details of the interviews between Messus. Slidell and Reight and themselves, to which the firegoing protocol slindes. The undersigned feel bound to explain that the details in question comprised irrefutable written evidence, in view of which they still are of opinion that estisfaction should not have been refused by Mr. Corcoran to Mr. Muraga. On receiving from Mr. Slidell the assurance referred to above, the undersigned handed him a letter, of which the following is a copy. Mr. Slidell engaged to deliver the said letter to Mr. Corcoran in person.

M. DE BRICENO,
W. W. Corcoran, esq.

Siz: I had trusted until now that my forbearance and the delicacy of my proceedings would have at least around some spark of generous response.

In this I have been disappointed. I beg, therefore, to state that, if age has its privileges, it is when it commands respect, and not when it disregards the commonset social college. lation and gold production, there are decided manfestations already of a serious decline in real cetals

tions, and thus tosse the right of exemption from the resched due to violence.

Elevative I may find an opportunity of meeting you out of a territory of the United States. In that case I reserve to must the right of exacting a full reparation for the outreess I endured.

E. DE MURUAGA.

the right of conduction and the right of the Washington, June 24, 1822

Siz: At the conclusion of a communication handed to some two mostins aince, through your friend, the Hon. Mr. Coll. "I reserved to myself the right of exacting reparation have feel," after for the outrages I had endured." At that time my hand were feittend by my official position. A coape from my feest ment has just liberated them, and I hasten to say that in defining, under a frivolous pretext, the repuration which I coale ing, under a frivolous pretext, the repuration which I coale ing, under a frivolous pretext, the repuration which I coale give me pleasure to have you disprove these assertions, and your recove the stigms which I shall otherwise factor upon your recove the stigms which I shall otherwise factor upon your recove the stigms which I shall otherwise factor upon your recover the stigms which I shall otherwise factor upon your recover the stigms which I shall otherwise factor upon your recover the stigms which I shall otherwise factor upon your recovery.

GILMORE HOUSE, Baltimore, June 29, 188.

W. W. CORCORAS, seq.

Siz: Having y-sterday indicted upon you the indignity at mortal insult, I feel it my duty to apprise you that I shall are here, until Thursday morning, any communication which is any see fit to address to me.

E. DZ MURUAGA.

FROM WASHINGTON.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, July 17, 1856. A good deal has been said in the newspapers of the manifest decline in the nasal service, and the causes which have led to it, but the true resons have yet to be fairly presented. Taey are

attributable mainly to the influence of political en. siderations on Congress and the Executive-const which have broken up the proper spirit of subordination and substituted a species of favorities utterly repugnant to every idea of correct discipline. A few years ago Congress found it necessary to adopt some reform for the purpose of purging and pruning the Navy. It was urged by all grades as absolutely necessary to redeem the service from dry rot, decay and degradation. Yet no sooner was that act for which they had so much clamore carried into effect, than many of these very chanbecause they or their friends had suffered by the application of the law. And Congress has been the application of the law. And Congress has been engaged ever since in trying to undo what it then did, under the pressure of solicitation from the ser-

And the same sort of practice has been pursued And the same sort of practice has been pursued by the Executive Department. The Navy is notationally administered by one or two favorite clerks, who dispense position and patronage just as they receive court or consideration. This fact is admitted on all hands, except by the mere menials who fawn and flatter, as the means of propinating favor. If an officer is tried and condemned, the question is not asked whether his sentence was deserved, but how it may affect political objects. Take the very last case which has occurred, by way of illustration, Capt. Boutwell was attached to the Pacific squadron. The Commodore was absent on distant duty. Boutwell became sick, and, instead of reporting to his superior for a survey or for leave, he ordered the surgeon en board his own ship to make an exam-ination of his case, and, upon that report, abandonal his command, and returned home. These are the undisputed material facts.

A court-martial was ordered, and, as the question

A court-martial was ordered, and, as the question was one of great importance, it was composed of an unusual number of officers, many of them of the very highest standing—eleven captains and two commanders. They found him guilty and sentenced him to be cashiered. Before the sentence was promulged at all, influences were invoked to induce the President to modify its penalty, and he commuted it to five years furlough. The practice of the Department has been, that a court-martial capthe Department has been, that a court-martial can-not affect an officer's pay, however it may affect him otherwise; and as the President's interposition becomes a part of the finding, ergo, he will receive the pay of his rank on leave. This construction may be denied now, but I venture to affirm that Capt. Boutwell will be found before the year is out drawing every dollar he would have received if the court had never met; and I predict that his promotion will go on as regularly as that of any officer. We shall see when the time comes. officer. We shall see when the time comes. Now, how is it possible to keep up any prestige or discipline in the Navy when this sort of partiality and injustice is permitted? Courts-martial, like criminals. nal courts, are becoming a mere mockery, and rather serve to defeat than to advance the ends a

rather serve to defeat than to advance the ends of justice. Demeralization pervades the whole public service, and the whole tendency is downward.

Since the rush of emigration from Californis to Frazer River has occurred, and the Hudson's Bay Company have attempted to interpose obstacles, our energetic authorities here are beginning to wips their official spectacles, and to hunt through musty tomes to discover the bearings of their charter, and inquire what degree of protection may be afforded to those enterprising Americans who are now deserting one set of mines in pursuit of richer veins. That charter will expire next year, and there al-That charter will expire next year, and there al-ways has been a certain degree of doubt as to its potency beyond a certain limited jurisdiction. It has stretched and stretched with clastic convenience, just as British pretensions have done in Central America, where they now quadruple the original claims described on their own maps. That the effect of this movement must be serious on the production of gold and the population of California is attested by the fact that the deposits of gold dust as the Mint and the private assay offices have alread diminished about \$400,000 a week, or at the rate of \$21,000,000 a year. Whether California is to be compensated for these two sources of loss by incompensated for the loss creased trade with the new region, remains demonstrated. Thus far the price of labor has been materially affected there, for all the wages of all mechanical trades have advanced nearly 25 per

As much and great comment has been excited through the country at the exclusion of all political opponents from the official hospitality of the President, thus rendering the White House a party house in its narrowest sense, it is proper to sufficial this example has not been followed by some others in public life, upon whom no such claim of propriety rests in dispensing those accustomed courtesies, which have never before been outraged or disregarded. Col. Orr. the Speaker of the or disregarded. Col. Orr, the Speaker of the House, and a South Carolinian, a man whose opin ions and feelings on the questions which have sepa-rated Northern and Southern parties are quite as decided and much more candid than those of some others, who, by the most humiliating concessions, are striving to acquire Southern favor, in-stead of pursuing this exceptional course, re-buked it in the most emphatic and signifi-cant manner. He invited every member of cant manner. He invited every member of Congress in both Houses to his table, and every of Congress in both Houses to his table, and every officer who might be regarded as representing any part of the Government, as well as the Judiciary, diplematic corps, and in fact everybody else who was entitled to such civility. No obligation rested upon him to extend hospitality in this liberal manner, but he considered it due to his position, and denote the considered it due to his position, and denote the considered it due to his position, and denote the considered it due to his position, and denote the considered it due to his position, and denote the considered it due to his position, and denote the considered it due to his position, and denote the considered it due to his position, and denote the considered it due to his position, and denote the considered it due to his position. termined to apply every dollar received from the Treasury in that way. His salary is less than one-fourth that received by the President, to say nothing of house rent and large household expenses, which in the other case are defrayed by regular apwhich in the other case are defrayed by regular appropriations. This contrast has its instruction. Where the President entertained one goest Col. Orr must have entertained at least three, and perbaps more. When the gas, heating, gardens, servants, and other unimportant items attached to the White House, and paid for out of the White House, and paid for out of the public purse to a larger extent than under any former President, are taken into consideration, the expenses of the establishment ought not to exceed \$10,000 a year at the outside. No entertainments of any kind are given, except the formal dinner during the sitting of Congress, and the retrenchment and economy in that department are prover-bial. On reception nights the house is lighted at the public expense, the marine band discourses most borrible music, and the Irish messesgers are converted into the guardians of the people's acts and cloaks. The President don't spend a dime for that hespitality. After Congress adjourns the gates are shut down, and, as the Hon. Mr. Montgomery has

informed the country that "President Buchasan" drinks nothing stimulating except old rye whisk," it may be supposed the living is not very expensive during the recess. From Our Special Correspondents

WASHINGTON, July 18, 1858. The intelligence from San Francisco, of the effect produced by the new gold diggings upon the immediate prosperity of that city, and the State goderally, is very gloomy. Beside the losses in pept